

33285 to 33320—Continued.**33301. TRIGONELLA POLYCEPATA L.**

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1762a, February 17, 1912.) Variety *dentata*. An annual legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

33302. MEDICAGO RADIATA L.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1763a, February 17, 1912.) An annual legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

33303. HEDYSARUM ESCULENTUM Ledeb.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1764a, February 17, 1912.) A perennial legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

Distribution.—Eastern Siberia, Manchuria, and Japan.

33304. HEDYSARUM FLAVESCENS Regel and Schmalh.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1765a, February 17, 1912.) A perennial legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

Distribution.—On the slopes of the mountains in Turkestan at an elevation of 6,500 to 7,000 feet.

33305. HEDYSARUM MICROCALYX Baker.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1766a, February 17, 1912.) A perennial legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

Distribution.—Temperate slopes of the Himalayas in the province of Kashmir, in northern India.

33306. HEDYSARUM HEDYSAROIDES (L.) Stuntz.

(*Astragalus hedysaroides* L., Species Plantarum, p. 756, 1753.)

Seeds of this species were received from St. Petersburg under the name *Hedysarum obscurum* L. This name was published in 1759 by Linnæus (Systema Naturæ, ed. 10, p. 1171) and the species is there based on *Astragalus hedysaroides* L. As the earliest specific name, *hedysaroides* should be adopted.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1767a, February 17, 1912.) A perennial legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

33307. HEDYSARUM SONGARICUM Bongard.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1768a, February 17, 1912.) A perennial legume which may be tested for its possible forage value. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (Meyer.)

Distribution.—The valley of the Sungari River in northeastern Siberia.

33308. SPINACIA TETRANDRA Stev.

Spinach.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1769a, February 17, 1912.) A wild spinach occurring in central Asia. Possibly of value in hybridization and selection work, with the object in mind of creating strains of spinach more resistant to hot weather and less quickly shooting into seed than do present varieties. Obtained like 1751a.” (Meyer.)

Distribution.—In salty clay soil from the Caucasus region of Armenia eastward through northern Persia to Turkestan and Afghanistan.